A9 Cont

stranded wires 32 and 33 forming part of the two wires 1 and 2.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1, 3 – 5 and 7 - 11 to read as follows:

A10

1. (Amended) A network connection comprising at least two wires (1, 2) for electrically connecting network users (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) in a network, characterized in that the network connection has a symmetrical structure and the two wires (1, 2) are twisted, in that the wires (1, 2) are mutually insulated to such an extent (13; 21, 22; 34; 36) that they are suitable for a symmetrical, differential data transmission, and in that the two wires (1, 2) have the same electrical resistance and jointly have a cross-section which is suitable for energy transfer from a single terminal of a voltage source to network users (3, 4, 5, 6) via both wires (1, 2) wherein energy is transferred from the single terminal of the voltage source equally through the two wires and data is transmitted differentially through each wire.

3. (Amended) A network connection as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that only one of the wires (1; 2) in the network connection is provided with an insulative lacquer coating (21).

A11

4. (Amended) A network connection as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that only one of the wires (1; 2) in the network connection is provided with an insulative synthetic material coating (13).

5. (Amended) A network connection as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that only

A11 cont

one of the wires (1; 2) in the network connection is surrounded by an insulative tubing.

7. (Amended) A network connection as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that each of the two wires (1, 2) has a double form, and in that the two wires are twisted.

8. (Amended) A network connection as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that an outer insulation (16; 25; 35) of the network connection is formed in such a way that the position of the two wires (1, 2) in the network connection is visible and in that the twisting of the two wires (1, 2) is interrupted.

A12

9. (Amended) Use of a twisted double cable comprising two wires as a network connection in a network, in which both a symmetrical, differential data transmission via the two wires (1, 2) and an energy transfer from a single terminal of a voltage source via the two wires (1, 2) of the network connection is realized.

SUB B1

10. (Amended) Use of a cable having at least two wires (1, 2) for electrically connecting network users (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) in a network, wherein the cable has a symmetrical structure and the two wires (1, 2) are twisted, the wires (1, 2) being mutually insulated to such an extent (13; 21, 22; 34; 36) that they are suitable for a symmetrical, differential data transmission, the two wires (1, 2) having the same electrical resistance and jointly having a cross-section which is suitable for energy transfer from a terminal of a voltage source to network users (3, 4, 5, 6) via both wires (1, 2).

11. (Amended) Use of a network connection as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein a positive terminal is coupled to the network users via the network connection, and wherein a negative terminal of a voltage source is coupled to the network users via a

chassis of a vehicle.

Please add new claims 12 – 14 as follows:

12. (New) A method for connecting a plurality of terminals in a network, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a pair of symmetrical wires, wherein each of the pair of wires is inadequate to convey electrical energy needed to power a terminal;

(b) connecting a first end of the pair of wires together to a single pole of a voltage source;

(c) connecting a second end of the pair of wires to supply electrical power from the single pole to a terminal;

(d) connecting one of the pair of wires at a first end thereof to a first pole of a data signal source;

(e) connecting a second end of the one of the pair of wires to a data signal receptor in the terminal;

(f) connecting a second of the pair of wires at a first end thereof to a second pole of the data signal source;

(g) connecting a second end of the second of the pair of wires to the data signal receptor in the terminal;

(h) conveying electrical energy from the power source to the terminal through the combined pair of wires; and